

Drinks Not Well Known

Violet cordial, a liquor beloved of Yorkshiresmen, is one of the best of the home-brewed drinks. Made from freshly-plucked sweet violets, it is often kept for years by farmers, who drink it sparingly in tiny glasses, yet it retains all the delicious aroma of the fragrant flower from which it takes its name.

Home-made sloe wine is a drink which takes a lot of beating as a thirst-quencher. It is especially popular in Durham.

Cowslip wine is another prime favorite unknown to the inhabitants of cities. So, too, are a host of "teas," famous in rural parts not only for their refreshing, but also for their curative powers.

Years ago, before the tea from India and China could be bought cheaply, beverages brewed from mint, pennyroyal, dandelion, wild thyme, marjoram, camomile, balm, calamint and similar herbs, were almost universal.

Even to-day their fame is not dead, and they are frequently resorted to by housewives in hot weather, and when any small ailment shows itself in their families.

Leaves plucked from strawberry

plants and currant bushes make a fragrant beverage, as do ribwort and thoroughwort, the latter both as a re-fresher and a curative, being found in many households.

Strange as it may seem, a drink can be made from sawdust. Here is the recipe:

Two tons of sawdust are boiled with sulphuric acid for three hours, the liquid matter then extracted by pressure, neutralized, left for eighteen hours to cool and clarify, and then fermented for four or five days.

The resulting alcohol is afterward distilled and rectified, but a yield of about nine and one-half quarts of spirit to every hundred-weight of sawdust is obtained. Quantities of this are consumed in France.

Palm wine is made from the sap oozing from the cut-off blossom stems of the oily palm tree, and of the cocoa tree. It is a pleasant, refreshing beverage, and not sufficiently known.

Ishtimiyana is the weird name given to a deadly intoxicant made from molasses by the natives of Natal. An analysis of this drink made some time ago by an eminent doctor showed that it was 50 per cent stronger than any known alcohol.—*Straw Stories.*

Habits of the Flounder

The expression "as flat as a flounder" has become proverbial, but it does not apply to very young flounders, which differ so much from the adult ones that they can hardly be recognized as belonging to the same family as their parents. Most boys and girls are familiar with full-grown flounders, but very few of them, and few older people, know anything about the appearance of young flounders and the wonderful transformations they undergo.

The flounders begin life as do ordinary fishes. When they first emerge from the egg they swim vertically, with the head turned upward. Their bodies are symmetrical and their eyes are on opposite sides of the head. Gradually the position of the body changes from vertical to horizontal, and the fish remains thus for some time, swimming like ordinary fishes; but while still very small there is foreshadowing of the bottom life they are destined for, and they enter upon a series of remarkable changes.

The most striking of these changes

is in the position of the eye. In some flounders the eye moves around the front of the head; in others it moves directly through the head. This shifting of the eye's position is accompanied by a change in the position of the body, which ceases to be upright and becomes more and more oblique. The side of the body from which the eye is moving gradually becomes inferior to the other, until by the time the change of the eye is complete the fish swims with its blind side underneath, and this position is ever after maintained. The flounder then ceases its free swimming habit and sinks to the bottom.

Some species of flounders are right-sided and others are left-sided. In the right-sided forms the left eye moves to the right side, and the left side becomes undermost. In the left-sided species the opposite conditions prevail. It rarely happens that right-sided species have left-sided individuals, and vice versa. In a few species both right-sided and left-sided fish occur in about equal numbers.—*St. Nicholas.*

Danger in "Big" Shooting

The disturbing element in hunting elephant or seladang or rhino has been always, to me at least, the feeling of uncertainty as to whether or not I could stop the animal if I wounded it and it charged me, as it did on an average of once in three times.

Based on my experience, therefore, I should place the elephant first and the rhino third after the seladang, which is fully as formidable as the Cape buffalo, and is mislabeled the bison all over India. Each of these animals is dangerous on different and individual grounds; the elephant, though less likely to charge than any of the others, is terrifying because of his enormous strength, which stops at no obstacle, and the extreme difficulty of reaching a vital spot, especially if, with trunk tightly coiled, he is coming your way.

I know of no sensation more awesome than standing ankle deep in clinging mud in dense cover, with the jungle crashing around you as though the entire forest was toppling, as the

elephant you have wounded comes smashing his way in your direction. The seladang is dangerous, partly because of the thick jungle he seeks when wounded, but more especially because of his tremendous vitality and his usual, though not invariable, habit of awaiting the hunter on his knees and charging suddenly, and swiftly and viciously. It requires close and hard shooting to bring down one of these six-foot specimens of Oriental cattle.

The danger of the tiger and of the lion is in their lightning activity and ferocious strength; but you have the shoulder in addition to the head shot, if broadside; or if coming on, the chest, all sure to stop if well placed. The reason the rhino is so formidable is because its vulnerable spots are so hard to reach.

Its brain is as small in proportion as that of the elephant, and may be reached through the eye, if head on, or about three inches below and just in front of or just behind the base of the ear, according to your position for a shot.—*Outing.*

The Old Pirate's Dreams

As a man I write of the boyish dreams of yesternight by the coastguard's barge.

When the sea-scarred sailor's war-plowed seams—
Suggesting tales of his lawless days—
Lividly glowed in the log-fire gleams,
As he sang this lay of days:

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

He warned to his story and clove the air,
With his long clay pipe as he led his men
Into the heart of the battle's glare:
And he yelled his "Yo-ho!" once again,
Till he broke his "sword" on the arm of his chair,
With a stifled sob; and then—

The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

"Why do your eyes shine, boy?" said he.

As he drained his mug and his lips he smacked,
Then he told me of Morgan and Kidd and Jones,
And rattled their deeds, their chains, and their bones,
While the wind came moaning up from the sea.

And the true rose, faint and cracked:
The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

He would chuck a bit, then sort of choke,
"Ah, boy, I could turn 'e sick an' pale
Wi' 'e fight an' fire an' booze an' blood!
In the tropic calm an' the reef-bound sea,
For I ha' trodden the red-stained oak
Under many an' many a queer, queer sail!"

And then he would hum and croak:
The flag was as red as blood,
With a hairy spot o' black,
An' the spider bared her deadly fangs
As she crawled on the windward tack!

Crawled on the windward tack!
Crawled on the windward tack!
—Stephen Chalmers in New York Times.

Bottled Sea Water Good

"I have never understood," said a doctor, "why somebody didn't bottle the Atlantic ocean and sell the water under a fine name as a mineral water."

The water of the Atlantic contains some of the most wholesome mineral salts and has a decided value medicinally. Some of my patients keep it on hand much of the time, and profess to find it vastly beneficial.

"One of these men gets the sea water several miles off shore and at high tide so as to be reasonably sure that it is free from pollution. He bottles it in good-sized demijohns, and lets it ripen much as the famous juniper water of the Dismal Swamp is ripened for carrying to sea on board vessels making long voyages."

"Did you ever smell any of those Kentucky sulphur waters after they have lain barrelled in a cellar for a few weeks? The odor is pretty bad, but it isn't worse than that of ripening sea water."

In a collection of prison reports from the various States the interesting fact is disclosed that while convict white labor is much less efficient than free white labor, so much so that the best quality of manufactured articles cannot be economically produced by convict white labor, the negro does more work under a convict contractor than in freedom, says the New York World.

That is, the feeling of compulsory labor detracts from a white man's efficiency, while the pressure a labor contractor is in a position to exert produces more labor from a black man.

"When you take out the cork the whole household knows it. After a while the sea water loses its offensive smell, and then it is ready for use."

"I thoroughly like it, and if I were in the habit of doing things that lead me to drink mineral waters before breakfast I think I'd prefer plain Atlantic water to a good many that I could name which sell at pretty high prices."

"I don't know whether my patients have ever calculated the cost of bottled Atlantic, but if the bottling was done wholesale instead of retail it ought not to come very high, and it is certainly one thing that no trust could ever monopolize. I've a notion that the fellow who first puts up sea water in an attractive form and gets the attention of the public will make a handsome little fortune before his competitors can cut in and undersell or outadvertise him."—*New York Sun.*

The coal strike in Germany has spread to 187 mines.

Londoners take their grumbling very cheerfully; indeed, on the whole a fog improves the manners of companions in misfortune, says the London Chronicle. On Thursday night, for example, there were seventeen people in a London and Southwestern compartment. Another tried to squeeze in and failed. "Can't get any further," cried a man inside; "there's a man here with a wooden leg blocking the way." "Oh!" said the man with the wooden leg. "Excuse me. Half a moment." He unscrewed his leg and put it on the floor.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The House and Senate Getting Down to Solid Work.

The University Bill.

The first and only matter discussed by the House of Representatives was a South Carolina University bill. Action was not taken, as the election of judges, etc., interfered.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on education, favored the bill, even if the change secured no additional money.

Mr. Banks, of Orangeburg, opposed spending any more money on higher education.

Mr. Brantly, of Orangeburg, declared that to be a step in the right direction. In eloquent terms he spoke of the work already done by the college. The bill carries no appropriation. He called attention to the discrepancy in the amount paid to Clemson and to the South Carolina college, and yet the South Carolina college, with its meagre appropriation, is even now doing good work. The sons of this State are forced to go away for university education. The proposed step is necessary. The alumni are raising an endowment fund. The friends of the college all appeal for this new condition. The university in Columbia would in no wise interfere with other state colleges.

Mr. DeVore opposed the bill. It is the State of South Carolina able to undertake to increase its appropriations to the State institutions. He would oppose giving any more money to State colleges until the State can give something to the public schools of the State.

Mr. Banks again opposed the bill. He is not opposed to higher education and would not strike a blow at the institution which has done so much for South Carolina, but he wishes to represent the people of South Carolina, who are doing their best for these institutions. We are confronted by a serious financial condition. The bill would require the payment of \$100,000 for the year. Among the bills which passed to third reading were none of extreme interest. Senator Marshall's historical commission bill was sent to the house.

Compulsory education was not discussed although Senator C. L. Bleas submitted an amendment that persons sending their children to private schools or having them taught at home should be exempted.

It was a question of constitutionality that was brought up when Senator Douglas' bill to allow Union to have a down auditor came up for debate. The argument was made that this was special legislation.

There was an extended debate on Mr. Arney's bill to prohibit trout poaching. The bill provided that any one hunting, fishing, trapping, netting, gathering fruit, vegetables, herbs or cutting timber on the lands of another without consent shall be fined between \$5 and \$20 or imprisoned between 10 and 30 days.

The bill does away with notice and makes any one wishing to hunt first gain permission. There were a number of amendments of local character.

NEWSPAPER GLEANINGS.

New Jersey has a \$3,000,000 cash balance.

There were 1600 postoffice robberies last year.

An arc lamp in New York now costs \$145 a year, while in Baltimore it costs \$91 a year.

Pennsylvania last year led the Union in the number of legal executions—nineteen.

A fine Roman pavement of mosaic work has been unearthed at Reggio di Calabria, Italy.

A woman was one of the competitors in a plowing contest lately held in Derbyshire, England.

Before being granted a license St. Petersburg drosky drivers have to take an oath to be civil and not to overcharge.

The Pittsburgh orchestra has issued a stern decree against the "encore fiend," and hereafter no encore numbers are to be given.

Andrew Carnegie has ordered \$10,000 of his money to be held to the credit of St. Louis for a city library to be built there.

The United States has the only genuine horse marines. Twelve marines have been mounted at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

A jury at Independence, Iowa, has just awarded \$500 damages to Priscilla Odell for being "whitecapped" by three men and three women, who whipped her in public.

For the first time in Ireland a morning newspaper was issued on January 2 for a half-penny (one cent). It is the Irish Independent and had formerly sold for 6 pence.

There are to be 250 Republicans and 136 Democrats in the Fifty-ninth Congress after March 4. In the next United States Senate there are to be fifty-eight Republicans and thirty-two Democrats.

mended it in his report and the House had passed the bill a year ago, but it did not have an opportunity to get to third reading, as the session was drawing to a close. Mr. Haskell explained the expense incident to renting a State armory in this city. The Federal government requires military property to be kept in proper condition. By building an armory the property can be stored where it will not mould. The saving of rent will pay for the building in ten years.

Capt. J. G. Richards also favored the bill. The Federal government will withdraw from this State the annual appropriations unless the property is protected.

Mr. Beaumgard opposed the bill on the ground that \$6,000 would be inadequate. That amount would not build an armory in keeping with the dignity of the State. It would require \$2,000 to purchase a lot. The State is not able at this time to build an armory in keeping with the demands.

Col. Moses favored the bill. He has been informed that the army can be built at the intersection of streets, so that no money need be expended for a lot. He has been informed further that two Columbia military companies would rent the upper stories. He would oppose the erection of a small building on the State House grounds. It would be economy to put up a building to protect government property. The State should own its own building to store its arsenal supplies.

Col. W. W. Bruce, who had been connected with the militia department for four years, favored the bill. The department needs a place in which to store supplies.

The vote was 60 to 15 in favor of the passage of the bill. This was clinched on motion of Col. D. O. Herbert. The House had accepted the committee amendment prohibiting building on State House grounds.

While the senate did little of interest Friday, a good deal of hard work was transacted, for the entire calendar of over nine pages was gone through with. Among the bills which passed to third reading were none of extreme interest. Senator Marshall's historical commission bill was sent to the house.

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LABOR WORLD.

The number of laborers in the industries of France is about 5,500,000.

The steel employees of the Illinois Steel Company have decided to accept lower wages and a twelve-hour working day.

One of the most interesting developments in the trade union world in France is the development of the so-called labor exchange.

An official of the Schenectady (N. Y.) plant of the American Locomotive Company says that the plant will soon be running with its full force.

It is asserted that the United Typographical Association is at present accumulating a defense fund in order that the eight-hour day enforcement may be combated.

A report of the United States Commission of Labor shows that in 1920 occupations where labor was organized there was for the most part a steady increase in wages.

Resolutions have been adopted by the National Industrial Association advocating the establishment of artisan schools throughout the country by boards of education.

Mr. J. Weir, J. P., secretary of the Fife (Scotland) Miners' Association, was elected to the secretaryship of the Miners' Association in 1880, and has held the office without interruption since that time.

The building trades in San Francisco, which include sixty unions and 21,000 men, intend to erect a "temple" which will accommodate all the unions and the general officers. It is expected to cost about \$100,000.

A canvass of the anthracite mining region discloses a new feature in the industrial outlook. It is the undoubted insistence of the miners upon an eight-hour workday at nine hours' wages when the present agreement with the operators expires.

DEATH IN A WRECK

North Carolina Methodist Minister a Victim of Railway Accident

THE WRECK OCCURRED NEAR TROY

A Number of Others Injured More or Less Seriously—Passenger Train on Branch of the Aberdeen & Asheboro Railroad Jumps the Track at a Sharp Curve Near Troy Depot.

Troy, N. C., Special.—A passenger train on the Biscoe and Mt. Gilead branch of the Aberdeen & Asheboro railroad, jumped the track here Tuesday morning. Two coaches plunged from a ten-foot embankment, and were completely wrecked. Nearly every passenger on the train was hurt, one fatally. The injured are:

Rev. G. A. Oglesby, pastor of Aberdeen Methodist Church, received internal injuries, died during the day.

David Cook, of Mt. Gilead, serious injuries.

W. S. Ingram, of Mt. Gilead, seriously hurt.

D. Berry, of Wadesville, serious.

Clark Ballard, of Mt. Gilead, and William Dunn, of Mt. Gilead, injured, but not seriously.

The injured passengers were taken to the hotel here and given medical attention.

The wreck was caused by spreading rails. The train, which was due here about 11:30 a. m., struck a sharp curve near the depot and left the track, two cars pitching down the embankment. These cars were practically demolished, but the balance of the train suffered little injury. The road, which is a short line from Biscoe to Mt. Gilead, is a part of the Aberdeen and Asheboro system, owned by the Pages.

Must Give Up Saloon or Union.

Indianapolis, Special.—The United Mine Workers have taken a firm stand in their national convention for jurisdiction over all workers in and around the mines and against men engaged in any way in the sale of intoxicating liquors being identified with the union.

Men who own saloons or tend bar must at once get out of that business or out of the organization. Men cannot even work in the mines and tend bar during their leisure hours or during a shutdown.

A delegate asked if the amendment prevented members from selling beer at one of their picnics. He was told: "No, it doesn't, but it should." The prohibition amendment is in line with the policy of raising the mining craft to higher and cleaner standards. It will clear the organization of men who enter the mines, join the union, and having got their card, open a saloon and use it for advertising purposes, placing their places with, Patronize one of the old boys."

Broke World's Record.

Ormond, Fla., Special.—During the races Tuesday afternoon Arthur E. MacDonald, with his 90-horse-power machine, heretofore untied, took a trial for the five miles world's record and smashed it all to pieces. The races were being pulled off in regular order, but the cars in one event were a little slow, and the track was cleared for MacDonald, who is a young Englishman with plenty of nerve and faith in American automobile builders. He covered the five miles in 3 minutes, 31 1-5 seconds.

Mrs. Duke Jailed.

New York, Special.—Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke, wife of Brodie L. Duke, was arrested at an office in Broad street, this city, Tuesday, on requisition papers issued by the Texas authorities. Mrs. Duke had been indicted by the grand jury at New Orleans, Texas, on the charge that she and Chas. L. Taylor, of Chicago, had made false statements in an instrument, on the strength of which a stockholder in one of the national banks in that place was induced to endorse their notes for \$20,000.

Fishburn Jury Completed at Roanoke, Virginia.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—The second day's trial of Charles R. Fishburn, the young banker and broker charged with the murder of Dr. Frederick Lefew, who was fatally stabbed in a difficulty between the two men at Lefew home, October 30th, last, was taken up with the examination of the veniremen summoned from Franklin county. The jury was not completed until just before time for adjournment, and the hearing of the evidence was not begun. Eight of the jurors are from Franklin and four are Roanokers.

Over-Production Sole Evil.

New Orleans, Special.—At its night session the cotton convention listened for an hour to an address by President A. Brittin, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Mr. Brittin denied that low prices were in any sense due to future sales. Low prices were due to one cause, and one cause only, that of over-production. With the removal of that cause, values would go up with a bound, regardless of all the future sellers of Europe, Africa or America.

Chester Man Found Dead.

Chester, S. C., Special.—Oscar M. Massey was found dead in a gutter on Gadsden street, near his home Tuesday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. He was seen alive at 4 o'clock, and had only been dead a short while, as his body was still warm. There was not the slightest evidence of foul play, and the attending physician gave heart failure as cause of his death. He was about 56 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

Let Women Burn to Death.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Mary Elwart and Mary Parsons, two colored women, were burned to death in a fire that was started in their room by an overturned stove today. A negro man occupying an adjoining room paid attention to the shrieks of the women for aid, but saved his clothes over the burning building. He said he had to work too hard to buy his clothes to see them saving women.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

	Middling.
Galveston, quiet	6 1/2
New Orleans, easy	6 1/2
Mobile, quiet	6 1/2
Charleston, steady	6 1/2
Baltimore, nominal	7 1/2
New York, quiet	7 1/2
Boston, quiet	7 1/2
Philadelphia, quiet	7 1/2
Houston, easy	6 1/2
Augusta, steady	6 1/2
Memphis, steady	6 13-16
St. Louis, steady	6 1/2
Louisville, firm	7 1/2

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	7 1/2
Good middling	7 1/2
Strict middling	7 1/2
Middling	6 1/2
Tinges	6 to 7
Stains	5 to 6

South Carolina Items.

George Thomas, a negro wanted in Columbia for murder, was arrested in Savannah a few days ago. The Savannah authorities, knowing that Thomas was "wanted," notified Chief Daly, of Columbia, of the arrest. The chief, having no funds provided for such an expense turned the matter over to the sheriff, who sent to Savannah for the prisoner. About two years ago Thomas and a number of his cohorts were indulging in a carousal in a disreputable resort known as "Heifer's Pen," in Columbia. This place is in the center of the block bounded by Ger-vais, Gadsden, Senate and Lincoln streets. During the carousal Thompson killed another negro called the "Savannah Kid." He immediately fled and Policeman Scott pursued him through dark alleys and over back fences for several miles, but he escaped and has not been heard of since until his arrest in Savannah.

Suit has been seldom brought against the city of Columbia, but the case of Baynes vs. the City of Columbia, which is now being tried at the United States court, is one of great interest. Mrs. Gertrude Baynes, of Virginia, it is alleged, received serious injuries on April 8, 1903, and demands \$25,000 damages. It is alleged that about dark on the day named, Mrs. Baynes was returning to her boarding house on Plain street, and as she was about to enter the door of the building, a loose brick in a drain across the sidewalk, she was thrown violently forward on her face and sustained serious injuries, it is alleged. The testimony of her physicians, Dr. Mary R. Baker and Dr. J. H. McIntosh, added greatly to the plaintiff's case. The selection of the jury Wednesday consumed much time and the evidence continued throughout the day.

A special to the State from Rock Hill says: A horrible accident happened in the Selwood section Saturday. It seems that a shooting match had been laid. This was over and the older folks had left their guns lying or standing promiscuously around. While no one was paying particular attention, some boys began "playing war" with the empty (?) guns. Unfortunately, one in the hands of Roland Lowman, about 12 years old, was not empty until it had been discharged into the neck of Little "Pete" Harmon, who was still younger. The little fellow died instantly. A former is the son of Mr. Levi Lowman, and the latter of Mr. Henry Harmon. He and his wife were away at Lexington when their little boy was killed. The affair has cast a gloom over the whole community.

Judge Purdy has signed an order granting bail in the sum of \$1,000 to W. B. Rowell, the dispensary constable who killed Jos. G. Blount in Florence last month. Rowell was represented by J. W. Ragsdale and Walter H. Wells of Florence, and Solicitor Wilson resisted the motion. No new evidence was introduced at the hearing, the motion being based on testimony taken at the inquest.

The dispensary constables seized 44 half pints of "King's Choice" corn whiskey Saturday afternoon in Charleston near Willie Sims' negro pool room and store. Sims' place has several times been raided and nearly every time blind tiger booze has been found. It was in this pool room that "Red Bill," the negro who shot at ladies on the street from a passing car, claimed to be working when the shooting occurred.

Three white men, Oscar Lewis, Walter Edwards and Butler White, have been lodged in jail in Anderson on the charge of assaulting the county chaingang guards near one of the cotton mills Saturday night. Lewis was captured at the time, but the other two men escaped and were caught Tuesday.

Mabel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. J. L. Sanders, a member of the Yorkville police force, died Sunday night about 10 o'clock from effects of burns received about 4 P. M. She and several other children were playing in a room where there was an open fire. No adult was present. Her clothing was burned entirely off.

Mr. S. F. Clinton, of Edgemore, Chester county, had the misfortune a few days ago to lose by fire his barn and stables with one horse, two mules and almost his entire crop of corn. Origin of fire not known; it occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning.

In the Court of General Sessions at Greenville Thursday John B. Waldrop was found guilty of the murder of Samuel Maddox, the jury recommending mercy. Waldrop is a well known farmer.

Clemson is soon to lose another good man. Prof. H. Benson, for several years assistant professor of agriculture, has received a very flattering offer with a good salary attached, from the Government department of agriculture at Washington. It is very likely that he will accept the position. Professor Benson has worked hard at Clemson and has proven that he is a valuable man. Clemson will give him up with genuine regret and will be a loser by his departure.

A SUNDAY ADDRESS

President Roosevelt Made a Sensible and Interesting Talk to Lutherans

SPEAKS AT CHURCH DEDICATION

Mr. Roosevelt Declares That the Lutheran Church in the United States is Already of Great Power and is Destined to Be One of the Two or Three Greatest National Churches.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt delivered an address Sunday at the re-dedication of the Luther Place Memorial church, which was seriously damaged by fire just one year ago Sunday night while a sociable given in honor of the 78th birthday anniversary of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, was in progress. The church has been entirely restored and was occupied for the first time since the fire Sunday. The President spoke in part as follows:

"From the standpoint from which I am obliged so continually to look at matters, there is a peculiar function to be played by the great Lutheran Church in the United States of America. This is a Church which had its rise to power in, and until it emigrated to this side of the water, had always had its fullest development in, the two great races in northern and northern middle Europe—the German and the Scandinavian. The prime duty of those already in the land is to see that their own progress and development are shared by newcomers from across the sea. It is a serious and dangerous thing for any man to tear loose from the soil, in which he and his forbears have taken root and to be translated into new land. He should receive all possible aid in that new land; and the aid can be rendered him most effectively by those who can appeal to him on the ground of spiritual kinship. Therefore the Lutheran Church can do most in helping upwards and onwards so many of the newcomers to our shores; and it seems to me that it should be the duty of this Church to see that the immigrants, and especially the emigrants of Lutheran faith from the old world, may be not suffered to drift off with no friendly hand to him out of the Church communion. The Lutheran Church in this country